

Obituaries

DR. LEWELLYS FRANKLIN BARKER

FOLLOWING a long illness a former President of our Association, Dr. Lewellys Franklin Barker, succumbed on July 13, 1943, at Baltimore. He was seventy-five years of age. Dr. Barker was Emeritus Professor of Medicine at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine and a former Professor of Anatomy at the University of Chicago.

Born in Norwich, Ontario, Canada on September 16, 1867, Dr. Barker studied medicine at the University of Toronto receiving his M.B. degree in 1890. He also studied abroad at the Universities of Leipzig, Munich and Berlin. In 1905 the University of Toronto awarded Dr. Barker an honorary M.D. degree. He received honorary LL.D. degrees from Queen's University (Kingston, Canada), McGill University and the University of Glasgow.

Throughout his useful career Dr. Barker held many high offices. In 1899 he was Johns Hopkins Medical Commissioner to the Philippine Islands. In 1901 he was a member of a special committee appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to determine the existence or nonexistence of plague in San Francisco. He served as Chairman of the Board of Scientific Directors of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy. He was President of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene (1909-1918), President of the Association of American Physicians (1913), President of the Association for the Study of Internal Secretions (1919), President of the Medical Library Association (1921-1922). Dr. Barker was Vice-President of the American Medical Association in 1917, Chairman of the Section on the Practice of Medicine, 1921 to 1922, and Member of the House of Delegates in 1909.

Dr. Barker's contributions to the literature of medicine were numerous and far ranging as indicated by the *Index Catalogue*. A few of his outstanding works are mentioned. His early researches into the field of anatomy led him to publish in 1899 a book entitled *The Nervous System and its Constitutional Neurones*. In 1900 appeared his translation of Spalteholz's *Hand Atlas of Human Anatomy* and his *Laboratory Manual of Human Anatomy* (assisted by Dean Lewis and Daniel Revell) appeared in 1904. In 1907 was published his *Anatomical Terminology*.

Dr. Barker was interested in Vesalius and the frontispiece of the July issue of our Bulletin shows Dr. Barker and Sir William Osler examining Sir William Stirling-Maxwell's copy of the *Tabulae Anatomicae* of Vesalius. This was from a snapshot taken at the Bodleian Library in September, 1909, presumably by Harvey Cushing. Osler and Barker were great friends. Osler presented the Barkers with a copy of the first edition of Vesalius's *Fabrica* as a wedding gift in October, 1903.

Dr. Barker dedicated his three volume work *The Clinical Diagnosis of Internal Diseases* published in 1916 to Osler.

Dr. Barker was also the author of several popular books on medical subjects. These included: *Blood Pressure* (with N. B. Cole) published in 1924, *The Young Man and Medicine* published in 1927, *Psychotherapy* published in 1940. In 1942 Dr. Barker's autobiography, *Live Long and Be Happy: Time and the Physician*, appeared.

CLIFFORD WHITTINGHAM BEERS

Clifford Whittingham Beers, Secretary of the American Foundation for Mental Hygiene since 1928, died July 9, 1943, at Providence. Librarians will remember his often called for book, *The Mind that Found Itself, an Autobiography*. This was first published in 1908 and by 1939 the 24th edition had appeared. This book, a story of the author's experiences as a mental patient, had far-reaching consequences. It led Mr. Beers to devote his lifetime to sufferers of mental illnesses, to their care and rehabilitation, and to work in prevention of mental diseases.

Mr. Beers was born in New Haven, Connecticut on March 30, 1876. He received his Ph.B. degree from Yale in 1897 and an honorary M.A. degree from his Alma Mater in 1922. In 1908 he founded the Connecticut Society for Mental Hygiene, the first organization of its kind. Since that time similar ones have been founded in many states. In 1909 Mr. Beers founded the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. He became its secretary and continued in this office until 1938.

Beers' interest in Mental Hygiene led him to Europe in 1923. At this time he visited Great Britain, France, and Belgium. He discussed the possibilities of an international Mental Hygiene movement with King Albert, Cardinal Mercier and other leaders. Mr. Beers organized and became Secretary General of the First International Congress on Mental Hygiene. This was held in Washington, D.C., in 1930 with fifty-one countries represented.

In 1933 for his international work in Mental Hygiene the French Government awarded Mr. Beers the Cross of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.